

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 9 June 1955

SUBJECT VEB Synthesewerk Schwarzheide:
Hydrocarbon Synthesis under Normal and
Medium Pressure

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELA-
TION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Among the 1954 research and development projects carried out by the Research and Development Department of VEB Synthesewerk Schwarzheide, were pr^{25X1}ts on "Experiments concerning Hydrocarbon Synthesis according to Fischer-Tropsch with Iron-Copper Contacts, under Normal and Medium Pressure". The short title of the experiment under normal pressure was "Hydrocarbon Synthesis (Normal Pressure)". Its plan number was 013509b(V-4/04). The short title of the experiment under medium pressure was "Hydrocarbon Synthesis (Medium Pressure)". The plan number was 013509b(V-4/05). Both experiments were carried out under the supervision of Chemical Technician Denker (fnu).

2. The following indications on the projects were given in the 1954 research and development report of the Schwarzheide enterprise:

a. Hydrocarbon Synthesis (Normal Pressure)

- (1) Only experiments on a small technical scale were carried out. Plans to carry out experiments on a larger scale had to be cancelled since the construction of a technical CO generator was not approved.
- (2) Experiments were carried out with contact layer heights of 1.5, 2.5 and 4.5 meters and with various gas speeds. These experiments resulted in yield increases (hoehere Leistungen an Raumzeitausbeute) of 10 to 50 percent. The total yield was 80 to 103 grams per normal cubic meter of synthesis gas. The temporal-spatial yield (Raumzeitausbeute) was 150 to 240 kilograms per day per cubic meter of contact. This yield approximated the performance of Co-ThO₂ contacts at normal pressure. The synthesis gas was CO:H₂ in the ratio of 1 to 2.
- (3) Additional experiments aimed at attaining higher yield through repeated extractions, which were carried out after the model of a West German patent, resulted only in partial success.
- (4) Experiments with synthesis gas with richer CO contents resulted only partially in increased yields. The synthesis gas used was CO:H₂ in the ratio of 1 to 1.2 and 1 to 1.5. These experiments, however, resulted in an increase of about 40 percent of the saturated hydrocarbon contents of the benzine fraction and in their increase from about 10

CLASSIFICATION

S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION		ORR Ev	1
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI					

25X1

SECRET

25X1

- 2 -

to 15 percent to about 25 to 30 percent in the kogasin fraction.

- (5) In addition to the standard contacts, new contacts of various compositions were used. A total of 18 experiments was carried out with them.

6. Hydrocarbon Synthesis (Medium Pressure)

- (1) Semi-technical Experiments: The first semi-technical medium pressure synthesis oven for the use of iron contacts was completed during the first quarter of 1954. The reaction space of this oven is suited for about 1.1 cubic meters of contact. The length of the contact tube is 8 meters; the diameter is about 50 millimeters. There are 72 contact tubes. Water flowing around the contact tubes is used as a cooling agent. The first experiments resulted in failures due to technical faults:
- (a) Originally a normal-pressure gas-blast installation, which was built into an autoclave, was used as for circulation (Kreislauf-Foerdermittel). However, its performance was too low because of to excessive contact resistance.
 - (b) The contact was heavily damaged by water steam caused by leakage of the gas pre-warming installation.

These difficulties were corrected during the second and third quarters of 1954. In early August 1954, new experiments were started which subsequently were carried out under good technical conditions. It turned out, however, that the contact which was used first showed satisfactory performance, but after a short operating time the performance fell off considerably. A study of the causes revealed that the gas resistance varied greatly in the individual contact tubes. This difficulty was overcome through the use of new methods of contact filling. On 1 October 1954, a new experiment was started. This experiment resulted in a perfect technical operation and is still going on. The synthesis gas used is CO:H_2 in the ratio of 1 to 2 at 200 - 230° C. reaction temperature and 5.5 to 7.5 atu gas pressure. The yield was 130 to 135 grams of total product with 115 grams of primary product per normal cubic meter of synthesis gas. The spatial-temporal yield (Raumzeitausbeute) was more than 500 kilograms per day per cubic meter of contact. A parallel experiment was carried out with the same contact under the same conditions on a small technical scale. This experiment resulted in a smaller yield than that of the experiments on a semi-technical scale.

- (2) Small Technical Experiments: Twenty experiments were carried out in small technical contact ovens with contact volumes from 5 to 12 liters. In some of the experiments, new contacts were used which were prepared according to recent scientific literature. In addition, standard contacts were used by means of which the pressure, gas charge, gas composition, temperature and circulation speed were varied. It was found that with the aid of the medium-pressure

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

25X1

- 3 -

circulation method (Mitteldruck-Kreislaufverfahren) almost every gas with CO:H₂ ratio of 1 to 1.2 to 1 to 2 could be ideally processed. Gases with rich hydrocarbon content, through use of this method, yield pure white paraffin and pure unsaturated hydrocarbons. Reduction with H₂ at lowest temperatures possible is to be considered as the best way of pre-processing. In addition, experiments were successful in producing considerable amounts of higher-molecular olefines (50 to 60 percent in diesel oil and kogasin) with a strongly alkalinized contact. These higher molecular olefines are well-suited as base products for Oxo-synthesis.

25X1

- 3 -

SECRET